EX-GOV. ARNY'S ORSERVATIONS DUR-ING FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

What He Says of the Utes now on the Warpath-The Way Faith was Kept with Mag-nus Colorado-The Squaw's Terrible Re-venge-Suggestions Concern ag the Indians.

Ex-Gov. William F. M. Arny of Santa Fé. New Mexico, has spent much of his life among the Indians. He is a genuine frontiersman, tall and heavy, with broad shoullers, His bristling hair and long be and are nearly white. His eyes are steel gray, and are overhung by thick gray eyebrows. Sitting in his room in Brooklyn, surrounded by souvenirs of his experience among the Indians, the ex-Governor lalked freely of frontier affairs. A Navato blanket was on the bed. In a curious earthen ar of Indian make were two horned tonds, that ive on air and water. "Cheap boarders," the sx-Governor styled them. Photographs of Western scenery, taken by the Hayden exploring expedition, with which he was connected, and rich specimens of Mexican and Western

minerals, were on the mantel.

"Forty-two years ago," said ex-Gov. Arny, my relations with the Indians began. I was in Kansas then, and I saw much of the Osages, Potawatomies, and Delawares. My relations with the Indians of the West were almost uninperrupted, until the election of Lincoln in '60. I had heretofore been repentedly asked to take some Government position, but I refused until Lincoln's administration, when I accepted an agency, and relieved Kit Carson. He was agent at Tass, New Mexico. He went into the army, and I took charge of the Utes and Apaches, the name tribes that have been making trouble. In 1861 I moved 2,000 Indians to the Maxwell's Banch Reservation. The Government was then forng nothing toward feeding the In lians, who were greatly dissatisfied. Gen. Pike, of the Confederacy, was among them, trying to influence them to attach themselves to the South. He promised them plenty to eat, and as this was just what the Indians were most in need of there was great danger that Pike would succeed. So Maxwell and I advanced enough money to feed the Indians for six months, not only the Indians on our reservation, but the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and other tribes. I then went to Washington and laid the matter before the Gov-- for a year and a half, by tol, Jack Henderson. eved in my theory of In-at is good treatment, honwas appointed

es; Charlish wanted wa

Ex-Gov. Army said that on one occasion the Indians were starving and he went to Washington to get money with which to buy food for hem. A half-appropriating \$50,000 for the use of the Indians was raised by the House, but stopped by the Senate. President Grant telegraphed to Gen. Getty to iced the Indians while the matter was in nie-yance; but Getty could not, and the result was that the Indians declared war, and that band has been on, the warpath since. path sines. In fully last," ex-Gov. Arny said, "I visited Mr. Hayes, and in conversation about these very Utes and Apaches that are now on the warpath I do him that there would be trouble unless there was a change in the polley toward the Indians. Three things were wanted—plenty very Utes and Apaches that are now on the warpath I tool him that there would be trouble unless there had him that there would be trouble unless there has a change in the policy toward the Indians. Three things were wanted plenty of food, fonest ments and non-interference of the whites me the military. I believe that if the Indians are treated right they can be undergonedle and reset errors. I have said that the Indians will work, and I can give you instances. I had the Navaless inchange for two or three years. When, in 1847, they were conquered by Col. Becavan, they covided \$50,000 elecep, made their own blankets and cloths, and rused grain and frint. Since that they there have been many treaties with the Navaloges, which have been when the fruit. Since that they they have been whosted and registed by the Government. The Indianshave killed three agents, blanking them for what they could not belong to the fronthe has usually been brought about by bad whites. When I was put in charge of them at their appears in Arizana I bountst become from the Fast, and presured two persons to teach them, how is near them. They did teach them, and the Indians on their reservation raised their own shore and wove their own wool into cloth. Just as this result had been attained, whites came upon our reservation. I warned the wilds off, but they landed to the military posts. The answer was that they had not force enough to guard anything but their own stores. I sent worl that in that case it would be chonger for the Government were plus soldiers at some clean hotel in the East. Then I went to Washington to see it I consist age to protestion, and while I was there the Indians, instigated by the whites, drive my wile and challen from the agoney. They were giad to see any with their lives. The military took passession of the agency, and even stale my — that I had owned for years.

Three years and I was up at the Ute Agency in the northwestern corner of New Mexico, when an issue of provisions was being made. I was then the northwestern

vestigate the conduct of the agent. How was that investigation made? Like scores of others. This investigator sent word that he is coming. He is the guest of the agent, who puts everything at his disposal—wagens, houses, escort, provisions, whiskey; and if, by any means, the investigator should want to borrow a little money, he can do it, at very easy rates. The report is made that at the agency in question everything is working in schoolid order."

"What policy doy on august for the Indians?"

"In the first place, I would have no treaties; they are made simply to be broken. The Indians should be not on reservations, and they should be fold that if they are caught of that reservation they will be shot, and that if they eath any white men intruding on the reservation, without consent, they may shoot them. The United States should give the Indians a remonthise compensation for the relinquishment of their londs, or what they claim as theirs. This compensation should be in annual payments for a term of vears, not payable in money, but in such articles of clothing, provisions, and farming invisements as would be necessary for their comfort and enable them to cultivate the soil. I think that a carpenter, larmer, and blacksmith should be employed for each rive, to assist them in the creetion of houses, the cultivation of the soil, and the repairs of farming implements. An industrial school should be established on each reservation, and all children between the ages of 8 and 16 should be pieced in charge of the agent to be educated, the Government colling and feeling them. The children to were the agent to be elecated, the Government colling and feeling them. The children to were the agent to be elecated, the Government colling and feeling them. The children to be educated from the interference of bas whites with their bad whiskey, and compelled to cultivate the soil and allow their children to be educated from the sound of the proper of Indian government, but he could do nothing."

"Understand the soil has been shall

Gov. Army expects to leave Brooklyn to-day on a visit to Washington, to urgo his views upon the Government, with the hope that he can induce the Interior Department to respond favorably to the application of the Santa Fé Committee and, at the same time, adopt measures to bring the guilty Indians to punishment, and restore peace on the reservations by giving the precedule Indians the annuities to which they are entitled by their treaties with the Government.

Arny has information that on the 15th What they may do in that vicinity will be known in a few days. It is hardly probable that Ouray's influence will be of avail for peace. The Indians for a long time have been jealous of the influence he has exerted over them, and most of them are glad of an opportunity to assert their independence. Ouray would avert a war with his peace if he could, but he evidently realizes the fact that he is out of power, and has less pressing with the Indians by living on his ranch away from the reservation.

The Rumor Confirmed by Private Despatches.

CHLYENNE, Wy., Oct. 25 .- The despatch of Thursday night regarding the Uintah Utes being on the warpath was confirmed by a private despatch last night. Gov. Host has telegraphed to Washington for assistance.

Washington, Oct. 25.—A despatch received from Gen. Sheridan to-day says: "The commanding officer at Fort Douglas telegraphs that there is no truth, so far as he can learn, in the report that the Uintah Utes and Snakes are on the warpath. He will keep a lookout and re-port further."

The following telegram was received this evening by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

Consideration Have I arrived from at 2 P. M. Everything is quest at present. I have had a talk with Ourse and two corners and arrived from the hostile camp, fitteen mise this side of Grand River, about half way he were here and White River Agency. Mrs. Mecker, Miss.

be well as learned was put over them be well as heard to say that there was going to be a dead Indian that night. The chief was warned of this and fold; the duant keep perfectly quiet be would survey be shot. The chief lay down by the shot of the calin. In the might a soldler between the lags that the last and study. As he immed to his feet the senitry shot him through the heard the senitry shot him through the heard the shots, and so the latter ward sent to the Department of the Indians shot, will two holes in it, made by the rife bail of the soney that goarded him. His wife heard the shots, angred out of the window, and secaped, solving her children behind. She never six them again. What did she do? I will tell you. She went therefore, Chochise and suit to him. When you take captives the went to run them over to me. You can keen all the treasure you take right we men, and when charles to ske any empty is the went to run them over to me. You can be made to the shots, angred out of the window, and secaped, solving her children behind. She may be made to the shots, and so the feet and the went to run them over to me. You can be presented they shot the solve the study of the solve the solv

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25,-At the banquet giver in his homor last ingut by the Society of California Pio-neers, Goo. Grant, in response to a total by the President

neers, Geo. Grant, in response to a text by the President of the society, spoke as follows:

California Pioneers, when your worthy President began mist mentioned. Obtain, I did not know whether he was addressed his remarks to me or the Soutato frain Nevada, who has commanded almost everything on the the coast, the Diversity of the College of the College of the College of the Soutation of the coast, the Diversity of the Soutation of the coast, the Diversity of the Soutation of the College of the Soutation of the College of the Soutation of the S

The Communist.

From the Bor Louis Busheye.
There lived on South Hill.
A man whose name was Bill—
Fin. Bill Johns.
And whorever he was straying.
In his mind he kept a wenthing.
And depicting and perfraging.
And depicting and perfraging.
And office and arraying.
They exact problems of the day in
Trimber books.

Trimiler boos.

Now he said. "this labor question.
By our Snaper plain suggestion.
All you earn by housest labor.
Wors with hanner, jough, and Paber.
Placette, sen and wartike sabre.
Slage bee share your mover neighbor
Share your metal.

For though by duplicity, Locky felicity, Looky fourty
Strawed executivity
Strawed execu

Assent the criewd norded.
Lond they applanted.
The sentiments lainted.
And quickly they plouded
Up to the bar
Drink, "he cried." bawl for hi
They you call tor it.
Kight where we are.

Ab but they think it's fun, But when the drink is done Some massing link as rone. Some one insafed. The landlord, Shuaming's, Taunts them accusately. Shakes every head; while the barkeeper, losingly Rumates, makingly, must be to be a supported by what the barkeeper, losingly Rumates, what the man said.

MR. JOHN SHERMAN SPEAKS.

DECLARING FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF STRINGENT ELECTION LAWS.

Asserting the Hight of Congress to Change State Laws. Regulating Congress Elections—Interrupted in his Paterson Speech.

John Sherman junketed with the sitk manufacturers of Paterson, N. J. yesterday, and last night he addressed a mixed andience in the Wigwam in that city. Many boys were present, and there was a slight disturbance caused by persistent cries from the audience to Mr. Sherman to go home and attend to his own business. Mr. Sherman to go home and attend to his own business. Mr. Sherman to go home and attend to his own business. Mr. Sherman to go home and attend to his own business. Mr. Sherman to go home and attend to his own business. Mr. Sherman to go home and strend to the sound to serve a notice part has been discovered in the scale of the extensive silk manufacturers of Paterson, and the fact that the protective policy of the Government has fostered the interests of the manufacturers of silk. He continued as follows:

"The first idea I want to impress upon you is that on this subject of the tariff the Republication of the subject of the tariff the Republication of the providence helps those who helps does not help discount to the providence helps that the providence is not help does not helps does not help does not hel

(Appliance.) If the Bemoerathe party stands in the way, so much the worse for it. We will do with it as we have done in the past. When State officers are to be elected, the elections must be requisited by State laws. The Republican party never treaches upon the rights of the States. We all belong to States. We are in favor of State rights as we uniforstand them therefore in local elections the people of New Jorsey may do just as they piense. If they want to shoot each other they may do so, but whenever a member of Congress is to be elected, Congress has the right to pass laws regulating such elections. Republicans sustain the present law and if it is not strong enough we will make it stronger. We intend to right the wrong of depriving American edizins of the right to vety. can party is always right and never wrong [applause], and the Democratic party is always wrong and never right. [Applause.] It was the Republican party that passed the tariff of

brincipal ideas brought up. We were not divided upon party issues.

There were some Republicans at first and some Democrats for hard money, but there were two leading ideas. One was to issue more paper money, to take another hair of the dog that bit us. [Laughter.] Another class thought that our paper money should be brought up to the standard of silver coin, and by that means that trade and business should lead us to good times. One party was for inflation, and the other for besing our industries on the solid rock of gold and silver coin. [Applause.] What happened? The Republican party slowly came together, and finally said that specie resumption was the remedy. [Applause. A Voice: You have hit it.] The Democratic party thought it saw a chance to win an election by falling in with inflation, but they found out their mistake afterwards. The Republican party passed the Resumption act in 1875.

"I knew when that bill was passed that it would probably lead to temporary defeat, but I knew that it was right. I knew that the Republican party ought to be brave enough and strong enough to do what was right and leave the consequences to Almighty God. [Applause.] So we passed the bill, and not a Democrat had the honor of voting for it. They thought, some of them, it was a great big dog. [Here a couple of dogs howling in the street raised a roar of laughter.] They thought it was a big dog or some other animal. The Resumption act applause and laughter.]. The Resumption act applause and laughter. The Resumption act applause and laughter. The Resumption act applause and surrency with our surplus silver coin; the second was that banking should be free.

"People had complained that the national banks were a monopoly, so we made banking free, and it is as free to-day as blacksmithing, or any other business. The only restriction is that those who establish a bank must have the capital, just as they must have the capital to go into any other business. The only restriction was that on the first day of January, 1879, we should pay could not do it. They said it was a snam. They did me the honor to say it was Sherman sham. They asked, How are you going to do it? We tokithem we were going to accumulate coin, and they said we could not do it because the price of coin would go up. We began to accumulate the coin in April, 1877, about twenty months before the time fixed in the Resumption act.

muiate the coin in April, 1877, about twenty months before the time fixed in the Resumption act.

"We accumulated at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month. Soon they began to think that we really did mean to resume. We sold five percent, bonds, four and a half per cent, bonds, and the four per cent, bonds, a thing that had never been known in this country, and long fines of buyers awaited at the Fost Offices to purchase our \$10 certificates, bearing four per cent, interest, [Applause.] Well, on the 1st of January we opened. Some gentleman had said he would give \$50,000 to have the first piace in the line on the day of resumption. When the day of resumption came only \$200 was demanded. Now we are begging peouls to take the coin and give use-crisp clean greenbacks. We cannot make the people take the coin. The paper money is at a premium over gold on the Pacific coast and elsewhere. Even in the capitais of Europe they take our paper money. A gentleman told me the other day that he passed a twenty-dollar United States note in Paris without difficulty. The French storekeeper dropped it into his drawer quickly, and when asked if it was good, said, "Oui, oui." [Laughter.]

Now, coming to the professions of these Pennocrats, how do they stand? In every proposition they have taken they have come out at the little end of the horn. They have been false prophets and prophets of Bani, and prophesied evil when good hath come. They made a great many people in Ohio believe that resumption in New York was not resumption in the United States, but they were mistaken, and now we are advertising that we will send, free of cost, those beautiful shining alliver dollars in exchange for greenbacks. On this day of the Lord when I am speaking we have in the treasury of the United States \$170,000,000 in gold and \$50,000,000 in silver coin. [Appleaded to June 19 and \$50,000,000 in silver coin. [Appleaded to June 19 and \$50,000,000 in silver coin. [Appleaded to June 19 and \$50,000,000 in silver coin. [Appleaded to June 19 and \$50,000,000 in silver

GLENMORE WINS THE BOWIE,

IND SHOWS HOW A BRIGHTON RACER CAN BUN FOUR-MILE HEATS.

Immense Tura-Unt at Bultlmore to See the

Breaks Rown Witte D. Also Lamed. DALTIMORE, Oct. 5. From Monument quare to the field in Pintico race course, seven miles away, the several avenues leading to the races were alive this infermoon with all sorts of vehicles conveying spectators to the last day's contests, which were to wind up with the great four-mile heat race of the season. The air was purified by a bracing breeze, which had dried up the inst vertiges of Wednesday's storm and put the race course. In prime condition for the flual struggles so engerly looked for by turimen and others. Lifts last year, nest of the

A control of the production of the control of the production of th

cho, Utilita, and Konrad following as named. Time very fast, 2.101s.

The fourth and last race of the day and of the meeting was the flowie stakes, for all ages, \$100 entrance, half forfeit; club to add \$2,000 for the first horse, and \$200 for the second, who also received stakes to the amount of \$200; fourmile heats. The horses which came to the post were W. Jennings's Glemmore, Daty Bros. Willie D., G. L. Lorillard's Loulanter, and R. Catheart's Charley Bush. It was not known said, with the Tidewater Pipe Line that sends oil to Ealtimore and Philadelphia. The fight, Mr. Blanchard claimed, is in behalf of the port of New York as an opening on the seaboard, as well as in behalf of the Erie itself.

"When will the fight be settled?" asked Mr. Sterne, for the Chamber of Commerce.

"As long as the Erie can fight to bring oil to New York," Mr. Blanchard replied.

The pipe lines will not be successful, Mr. Blanchard believed, in competing for oil traffle. The pipes will rust; they will be interfered with by people along the route who deem them a nuisance; the pumping of oil over summits will be found to be more expensive than is anticipated, and, worst of all, oil will leak into and pollute streams of water.

"Yes," interrupted Judge Shipman, representing the Erie, "I had a bass on my table a few days ago taken from a stream crossed by an oil pipe line, and the fish was so rank with petroleum that it couldn't be esten."

"Oh, that's a fish story," said Mr. Sterne.

The main difficulty, resumed Mr. Blanchard, between the Erie and the Pennsylvania is that the latter charges transportation rates on oil based on profits in refining. The Erie on the contrary, does a legitimate business. Oh, which is fourth-class freight, is carried on the Pennsylvania Bailroad for four per cent. less than the Erie can do it, while other fourth-class freight is not similarly reduced. Neither the Erie can do it, while other fourth-class freight is agents buy or sell refined oil. Why the Pennsylvania Railroad charged \$1.90 a barrel on crade oil and returned \$1.10 time Standard Oil Company, he said, in answer to a question from Mr. Sterne, that he did not know. That wasn't the Erie had made money by doing business with the Standard Oil Company, he said, in answer to a question from Mr. Sterne, that he did not know. That wasn't the Erie had made money by doing business with the Standard Oil Company, He, the witness, believed that although the railway should do business with the Standard Oil Company, He, the witness, said, with the Tidewater Pipe Line that sends oil to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The fight,

for the longs, and \$200 for the second, who goes to be a main between Blowester and Weight and health and the process which came to the post work. We committee a force the start that Mine and the post work was a with the health and the post-second and the post-secon Child ! while the treacherous flame yet shines not

From the Dublia University Magazine.
Nineteen' of years a pleasant number.
And it were well
If on the post old Time would slumber.
For Isabel.

If he would leave her, fair and girlish, Untombbed by him, Forgetting once his fashion churlish, Just for a whim:

But no, not he; ashore, sheard ship, Sleep we, or wake. He lays aside his right of lordship For no man's sake:

But all untiring, girds his hins up For great and small: And, as a miser some his come up, Stal counts as all. As lealous as a nine days' lover, Despite of wealth his presses cover. One silver hair;

But writes his wrinkles far and near in

Late's every page, With ink invisible, made clear in The fire of age.

On thy smooth brow, Where even Envy's eye divines not That writing now,

In this brief homily I yead you There should be sented frome wholesomy moral, that might lead you To look around.

And think how swift as sunlight passes. The pretty picture in your glass is Fored-comed to fade. But, 'faith, the birthday genius quarrels With moral rhyme, And I was never good at morals At any time.

While with ill omens to alarm you 'Twers vain to try; To show how little mine should harm you, Your mother's by!

And what can Time hart me, I pray, with,

friends to laugh regrets away with

One Racehorse Killed and Others Injured. Mr. L. Hart's three-year-old filly Bonnie Carrie was killed, and Charley Havard, themnie G. Redding, and Burkeys finite or less induced by the wrecking
of a railroad trail in 10 his on Thursday utilit. Bonnie
Carrie won the Clarendon Hotel of ise. in Scalega last
summer, She was a very previously fill. Mr. Wilsiam
Mulpey's Chiquita and Urgaines, on the same Irain, were
untilled. THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

Lord Hartington's Optoion of what England Foreign Policy Should Be.

London, Oct. 25 .- The Times, in a leading editorial article, commenting on Lord Having-ton's speech at a Liberal demonstration in Manchester yesterday, says: "Lord Hartington cannot be congratulated upon his speech. Neither in its general character nor in its details was it equal to the occasion, or to what might be expected of the leader of a great party at a critical moment in the political history of the country Lords Hartington and Salisbury differ respect-ing certain broad facts, and the country will not be on the side of the Liberai leader."

In his speech Lord Hartington, replying to the criticisms upon the supposed attitude of the Liberals regarding foreign affairs, and to the charge that a change in the Government

the fluid structures so engerly looked for by turfmen and others. Like last year, mestalthe horses entered for the Bowie stakes had never more the distance, and horsemen of betting procivities were possible where to place their money; the experience of Bushwhncker's victory, when he distanced four out of a field of six, was will fresh in their memories.

The first race was a mile dash for two-year-olds, winner of the Ceatral stakes 5 libs, eaffar, purse \$300 for the Bost horse, and \$500 for the second. The starters were E. A. Clabaugh's b. f. Lucia, and Geo. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Queen's Own. The chestnut filly was the favorite in the pools at \$100, to \$17 for Lucia.

The filties rushed away, with Lucia leading. At the quarter pole she had the advantage by a half length, but about the middle of the besk-ineed at that offer stone of any interior of the length of the holds of the besk-ineed at that offer she is a special with an expectation of the contrary of the favorite in the pole of the latter of the Liberal length of which we can know the before any offer power. There is no power is Europe except fluid and the second of the latter of the latter of the Liberal length of which we can show the latter of the Liberal length of which we can show the contrary of the favorite in the process of farcing treasure the contrary of the startest that the c

Finally a Fun by a Man.

A large throng of spectators attended the

The annual fall meeting of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was held yesterday a termion on the grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Club Faty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets and Eighth avenue. The one-hour Fifty-seventh streets and Eighth atomic. The one-hour race, go as you please, was won by William II. Bebertson, Kinickethocker Athleire Chib, distance, ben miles, one and a half lays. The 160-yards run chandicap was won by J. M. Esquirel, Putnam Athleire Chib, in 164, seconds. The one-mile walk handleany was won by B. Burke, New York Athleire Chib, in 7 minutes, 21 seconds. J. A. Somerville, New York Athleire Chib, in 7 minutes, 21 seconds. J. A. Somerville, New York Athleire Chib, in 7 minutes, 21 seconds. J. A. Somerville, New York Athleire Chib, in 17 minutes, 21 seconds. The three-mile run was won by J. A. Minutes, American Athleire Chib, in 17 minutes, 47% seconds. The half-anker run distriction was won by J. A. Minutes, Kurketho Kur Athleire Chib, in 25 minutes, 47% seconds. The half-anker run distriction was won by J. E. Myers, Machatlan Athleire Chib, in 261, seconds. F. Lackensacher won the five-inde walk in 38 minutes, 43% seconds.

Tet while I can lock in a true friend's (see And thrill to the banch of a loving hand, I suffer in dear, but can take in; stand, And hold myself really to be in my place At the cut of the face.

To the length of our days this day adds one (the link the more as the chain from 100). Let us warm it with kisses and wreathe it. And mingle together our souls, as they ran With the days that are done.

TRAVELLING IN THE RUSH.

FROM S UNTIL T ON THE EAST SIDE ELEVATED RAHLEGAD.

Dequiring into Many Complaints that have been Made. The Manner in which the Con-ductors and the Brakemen do their Duty.

With the view of learning what grounds there are for the renewed complaints of carelessness and incivility on the part of conductors and brakemen on the elevated railroads in the early morning and evening hours, when traffic is greatest, a reporter for THE SUN spent the time between 5 and 7 o'clock on Friday afternoon riding in the cars of the Third avonue line, between the Battery and Central Park,
The reporter bearded a north-bound train at

Pranklin square at five minutes past 5 o'clock, All the seats in the cars were occupied, and passengers were standing in the aisles. The brake-man in the middle of the train were a badge numbered 318. He allowed three men to board the train when it was moving rapidly; but at Grand street two persons who were hanging out of the car were unable to reach the door before the train started. No. 318 simply unlatched the gates and held them so that no one could pass them from the platform, and the only man who got off roughly opened one of the gates and went out. No. 318 pulled the bell rope to start the train three seconds after the train stopped at Canal street and four seconds after it stopped at Grand street.

At thirteen minutes past 5 o'clock the re-

porter entered a car of another train going up town. It started almost immediately after it halted at the platform. On three cars the gutes were not opened, but the lower gate of one car was opened to rive exit to a passenger, and three men ran for it. At least a dezen others hesitated and lost their chances. The train began to move when the first of the three men reached the open rate. It was moving faster when the second man got on, and when the third one swung himself on to the platform he was hindered by the second man, and he narrowly escaped being crushed against the end rating of the platform or being thrown over the rating into the street. Brakeman 67 appeared to be responsible for that. At Houston street the train was started a few seconds after it stopped. A woman with a baby in her arms stopped on the platform of car 196. The train started while she had one foot on the station platform and the other on the car. She fed heavily against the car handrail, and was thrown from there to the door frame. She retained ther footing each time and grained standing room in the car. Afterward, at Ninth street and Fourteenth street, the reporter watched brakemin 67—who was not solely responsible for starting the train so quickly at Houston street—and he appeared to perform his duties caseinity. was opened to give exit to a passenger, and

street—and he appeared to perform his duties enricinity.

There is a space of from four to seven inches in width between the planking and the sides of the cars at all of the stations between Frankin square and Forty-second street. The woman who carried the budy and so narrowly escaned falling upon her face on the car platform at Houston street was only saved from failing between the cars by contact with the extreme out of the platform rail of the car. A rail road man who rode with the reporter on the East Side Elevated Railroad, on another occasion pointed out still another seares of liability to a case is—the space between the cars and the platforms. He referred to the single of the car ristforms, which mest in the ceases but diverge on sidner side in such a way as to have a V-shaned opening on each side of the milidic passageway at each coupling.

ing on each side of the milidic passagerar at each counting.

The reporter asked the gate tender at Four-teenth street, on the "up-town side," what he anderstood to be the regulation at an the mounter of passengers that may ride on a train, and why some wers taken on a crowded train at each station, and yet allows were foll standing on those platforms. The gateman said he understood that it was the rule to admit passengers on the trains as long as there was sitting or standing room in the arcs, but that the platfor standing room in the arcs, but that the platfor standing room in the arcs, but that the platfor standing room in the arcs, but that the platfor standing room in the arcs, but that the platforms. teenth street the reporter asked the gateman how to distinguish a conductor from a brake-man. The gateman said that the man in charge of the first car is always the conductor, and the other men are brakemen. The only difference between a conductor and a brakeman is that the conductor attends to timing the movements of the frains.

wom by J. M. Koppirof. Patham Albeits (1st., in 1st.)
wom by J. M. Koppirof. Patham Albeits (1st., sout the quark
wom by J. M. Koppirof. Patham Albeits (1st., sout the quark
trouble rule dankbeagu in 5th seconds. The three shale
in 17 minutes, 275 weemes. The Indicated run titude
top was won by J. A. Mandon. Kunskents ber Albeits
yards run was won by J. E. Myer, Machattan Atherte
Club, in 250, seconds. P. I. Lackermacher won the wee
mile was to 25 minutes. 455 weemes.

A. Walk that Puzzled the Judges.

The walking match botween the horses of
Moses A. L. Schwarzed Prefaglast. A theat an atomic
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backs were made to have atome off. There was a large about
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was made to have atomic objects and the second of the complete of the c

another car. A marrier gauge steam raticoad is to be built on Fire Anna Livingston, 4 years of oge, bill into the re-Resembranits until in Honokus, N. J., yesteries, and drowned. man in the Furn Destrict of Jersey City by the Green of Labor parts.

Samuel B Loonard, architect of the Resettyn Borl of Election, dead Sesterday in his home at Malercal architects are not because the leaves of the wild observe killed that the computer of Januard L L.

The Hobokus Valley, N. J. Briving Park with the Science of a walking makes between posterior like. The reduced on the order of the second of a walking makes between posterior like. The reduced on necket places has, it is said on the form of the second of the seco Stout being executed of Counten, S. R. for this permanent. The Line Saxim. Benevolent Association has also \$2. Lixing Habitary Youngs are his convenient as a consistence of Arma Relly from dipositions at the Artistic Habitary Saxim Relly from dipositions at the Artistic Habitary Saxim Relly from dipositions at the Artistic Habitary Saxim Relly in the Arma Relly from the Formest annia Hapitary at the first at time in the Formest annia Hapitary as well as the first three and the call to the pullified the Counter Arma Relly of the Counter Arma Relly of the Counter Arma Relly of Arma Relly and white the call the Arma Relly of the Counter Arma Relly of the Relly of the Relly of the Relly of the Arma Relly of the Relly of the Relly of the Arma Relly of the Relly of the Relly of the Relly of the Arma Relly of the Relly

The schemer Juna Baker from Gardines 39 - will all r in our off City Island, on Grady even a continuation of the anti-er or continuation of the co Among digitary vity.

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